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THE SERIOUS NATURE OF HIS ILL-NESS NO LONGER CONCEALED.

MR. BLAINE NEAR TO DEATH.

He Had a Sinking Spell on Sunday from Which His Physicians and Family Feared He Would Never Rally-He Lay Unconscious for Some Time and His Heart Almost Ceased to Bent-Last Night He Had So Far Railled that the Doctors Said that There Was No Imminent Danger of His Death Occurring Unless He Had Another Attack of Heart Fallure.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-While the church bells of the city were calling the people to worship this evening an army of newsboys suddenly rushed along the quiet Sabbath atreets crying "Extra!" "Extra!" With one ought all who heard the cry said: "Blaine is dead." At once many of the churchgoers turned their steps toward the old Seward house on Lafayette square, and in half an hour the services of two policemen were required to keep the crowd of curious-minded persons from getting too close to the doors of the Blaine house. The supposition that Mr. Blaine, whose brilliant public career is known to the world, had passed away proved to be premature, but the truth can no longer be concealed from anybody that he is lying at the point of death.

Mr. Blaine's home is the historic old Seward house on Lafayette square, near Pennsylvania avenue, within a stone's throw of the Executive Mansion, which, to his disappointment, he was never called to occupy. The statement given to the press last night by the physician, admitting that a general breakdown of the system was added to local organic disease. was accepted as the official announcement that Mr. Blaine was fatally ill. Since his health first became impaired his physicians and the members of his family have persistently denied that such was the case. Each day they asserted that the patient was better, and when at last the admis-sion came that Mr. Blaine was seriously and critically ill, the public knew at once that death was all that could be looked for. Following the physician's statement of last night came the conviction that Mr. Plaine would never leave his bed again, and at an early hour this morning the death watch of the house began. The carriages of the doctors stood outside the door of the big red house. people prominent in official and social life called in large numbers to make anxious inauiries and leave words of sympathy, and a long line of curiously inclined persons stood on the curb and gazed at the open windows of the house.

In the early hours of the forenoon Mr. Blaine was attacked with a severe sinking spell, such as is usual with patients suffering from long-standing kidney disease, and, with the thought that the attack must certainly prove fatal, the physicians and members of the familr were hastily summoned. Prompt medical attendance arrested a fatal termination of the attack, and for the remainder of the day the sick man showed no symptoms indicating that he was again on the threshold of death. He regained his consciousness and slept quietly for an hour or more at a time. The physicians were constantly on hand, and Mrs. Blaine remained at the bedside of her husband during

the entire day. Not since the warm July day of 1881, when James A. Garfield tossed on his bed of pain in the west chamber of the White House, has there been such a display of interest in the condition of a sick man as has manifested itself to-day with regard to the condition of Mr. Blains. In the churches, the homes, the hotels, the clubs, and in the streets his critical condition has been and is to-night the engreasing topic of conversation, and, following general impulse, every promenader during the day turned his footsteps in the direction of Madfson place, the municipal name of the locality known universally to Washingtonians as Lafayette square. The sick chamber is the room in which the attempt was made to assassinate Secretary Seward. It is in the third story, and the windows looking south command a view of the Treasury, the White House, the Washington Monument, and the winding Potomac beyond. The one window of the room that looks west commands e view of the park, in the corner of which, within 100 feet of the Blaine house, stands the beautiful statue by Falguerre and Mercier of Gen. Lafayette, erected by the United States Government in memory of the gallant Frenchman who devoted himself to our cause in the war of the Revolution. In the centre of the square is the equestrian statue of Old Hickory, who sits astride his charger with hat upraised, as though in salutation of the Executive Mansion opposite, where once he held the reins of Government. Across the square there can be seen from the window of Mr. Blaine's sick room, through the leafless trees of the park, the historic house where Gen. Sickles lived when he had his fatal quarrel with Barton Key, the big square mansion built by Commodore Decatur, now the home of Gen. Ed F. Beale. Gen. Grant's chum and Minister to Austria. From Mr. Blaine's window can be seen also the Corcoran mansion, recently fitted up by Senator Brice, the Bostonian-styled house of John Hoy, historic old St. John's Church, and other buildings of romantic and historic interest. Next to the Blaine house, which stands close to the brick sidewalk, is the aristocratic old mansion of Senator Don Cameron, where to night the lights are turned low in sorrow for the distinguished heighbor and relative.

Mrs. Hale, wife of Senator Eugene Hale of Maine, once of Mr. Blaine's closest friends, was at the house for several hours during the day, and made a second call late in the affernoon. At about 5 o'clock she left, and soon afterward Senator Hale called. Mr. Hale's statement, as helst the house not of Mr. Blaine's condition was that Mr. Blaine seemed a little more comfortable than he had been earlier in the day, but that he condition appeared to be critical. "It may be," he said, "that he will recover, but those who have an interest in him have reas story, and the windows looking south com-

and he is not in a condition to withstand it. fiesdes, there are the ordinary complications. His mind is perfectly clear."

The house was lighted up early and all the lower shuters were closed. Drs. Hyatt and Johnston, who were to meet at the house for a consultation between 7 and 8 o'clock, were sent for lost before 5 o'clock. Dr. Hyatt was the first to arrive. He reached the house about five minutes after 5 o'clock and was followed soon by Dr. Johnston. The fact that took hysicians were summoned gaveries to a rumor that the patient was suffering from another attack of exhaustion. This, however, proved to be an error, and the statement was authorizatively made at 7 P. M. that nothing in the nature of a relates had occurred. A little after 5 o'clock both doctors left. Dr. Hyatt said that Mr. Blaine's condition showed a slight improvement over the morning. They did not consider it never the morning. They builted in similar to be savery to issue another thought there was no dount tent Mr. Blaine would live through the night, but at the same time he was undoutlestly critically ill, and any complications that termination to als illness.

A little after 6.30 Mr. James 6 blaine. Jr. "We think that father is considerably better than he was this morning. He was dangerational however, he seems to bave railing the strongth the night, and we hope for the lest. Still, it must be said that he is very dangerously ill.

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These were the strongest statements that had yet been made by the family or the physicians as to the condition of the ex-Secretary. President Harrison, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Fliath Halford, walked over from the White House to Mr. Blaine's residence this evening to personally inquire as to his condition, and expressed relief and gratification at heing informed that there had seen some abatement of the more alarming symptoms.

From an intimate friend of the family it is learned that it was only when Mr. Blaine was suddenly soized with the sinking such this marriag which threatened for some minutes to terminate in heart failure that his family fully realized how near he was to death. For a few seconds he seemed to he in extremes, and the watchers bent anxiously over him. His emaciated face was white as marrie and his features sadly drawn. At times he scarcely

seemed to breathe, and at others grasped for breath. The physicians, who had been hastily summoned, were in the mean time not idle. They plied him with stimulative cordials, the trained nurses chaled his extremities, and it was only after working over the patient for upward of thirty minutes and the application of every art known to the medical profession that Mr. Blaine slowly revived. But the battle with death found him extremely weak, weaker than at any time when suffering a relapse. He was too weak even to whisper, and lay with no sign of recognition in his half-closed eyes. The family, gathered around the bedside, were all in tears except Mrs. Blaine. She maintained outward composure throughout the trying scene and calmiy gave such directions to the attendants as were necessary. Her will power, when, in fact, her heart was breaking, is described as something rathetic and marvellous.

is described as something pathetic and marvellous.

Whatever may have been Mrs. Blaine's suspicions or knowledge of her husband's condition through all of the intervening months of his lilness, she has given no outward sign that would indicate that she did not believe in his future receivery. It has been her cheerfulness under most distressing circumstances that has soothed her husband's despondency. Of late Mr. Blaine's physical condition has been such that he has at times given way to despondency.

such that he has at times given way to despondency.
White manifesting no fear of death, Mr. Blaine has often said that he did not want to die. "In fact," says an intimate friend of the family, "Mr. Blaine has fought death with sublime heroism. The world knows how ambitious he was, and also knows how much he accomplished in the pursuit of his ambition. And yet he dies a disappointed and, I was about to say, a heart-broken man. But that would, perhaps, be putting it too strong. I once heard him say that, after all, ambition was an ignis fatuus, and that all hie world was hellow outside of one's family. Then he would quote these lines by N. P. Willis:

"What is ambition!
"Its a glorious cheat, The angels of light Walk not se dazzilingly the sapphire wails of heaven.
"Mr. Blaine has lived about sixty-two years,

"What is ambition?

"What is ambition?

"The a glorious cheat. The ancels of light Walk not so dazzlingly the sapphire wails of heaven.

"Mr. Blaine has lived about sixty-two years, but when you appreciate what he has passed through, he has lived far beyond threescore and ten. He has been compared in his public life with Mr. Clay. There is a close resemblance between Mr. Biaine and that great tribune of the people. Clay was magnetic; so is Blaine. Each was powerful before the people and possessed a genial fellowship that bound men to them with hooks of steel. Both had an ambition to be President and falled. I am inclined to believe, however, that Mr. Blaine's public career will stand higher in the esteem of future generations than that of Mr. Clay. Both were remarkable men and have left their lasting impress upon the times in which they lived."

There is no sign of death about the house to-night. The windows and biinds of the lower floor are closed, but on the second floor, where the pariors and living rooms are located, and on the third floor, where Mr. Blaine lies, the shades are undrawn, and the subdued light from crimson-shaded lamps casts shadows on the pavement. The world is interested in the fight of James G. Blaine with death, and so that little part of the world which is in Washington to-night waits beneath the sick man's window to learn what his fate shall be. Dr. Johnston said to The Sun correspondent to-night waits he happrehension on the part of Mr. Blaine's lamply or his friends.

He admitted, however, that the case had reached that stage where there is but slight prospects for his recover, but the family still hope for the best. He said further that Mr. Blaine is in a dangerous condition, but the physicians are still doing everything in their power to relieve him. In spitelof the Doctor's efforts to be cautious, his manner expressed more plainly than his words that he regards mr. Blaine as beyond all hone of recovery, and his end is simply a question of time. When pressed on this point, he simply

Doctor?"

"It was failure of his heart to perform its

Doctor?"

"It was failure of his heart to perform its functions satisfactorily."

"His trouble is not in his heart?"

"No, it is not. But in the general weakness from which Mr. Blaine is suffering, all the organs are affected and the heart makes manifest the weakness of the whole system. Mr. Blaine's condition has been such that when he takes cold, as he did ten days or two weeks ago, lever followed, causing a deterioration of the system. For some days prior to and including yesterday, however, he was recovering from the effects of the cold and fever, and last night he was entirely free from lever, his pulse beating strongly, and his condition quite gratifying. This morning, however, he had an iliturn, his heart beats became more indistinct and irregular, and he was more languid and less observant. However, he rallied from that condition, those symptoms disappeared, he has taken nourishment during the afternoon, and to-night, as I said, he is better and brighter. His pulse is stronger and the reaction quite marked."

"You apprehend no danger of immediate dissolution, then?"

"No. On the other hand, if he maintains his

"You apprehend no danger of immediate dissolution, then?"
"No. On the other hand, if he maintains his present ability to take nourishment, and regains sufficient strength to overcome or obviate attacks like that of to-day, there is nothing in his disease that should carry him off."
Referring to the alarming rumors that were current, and some of which had already got into print. Dr. Johnston was asked if he expected that death would occur to-night?
"I have no reason to expect it," he answered.

"I have no reason to expect it," he answered.
At 11 P. M. Drs. Johnston and Hyatt saw Mr. Blaine again, and gave out for publication the following statement:

"Mr. Blaine seems to have rallied entirely from his weakness of this morning, and appears to be as well as he has at any time within the past week. While it is not possible to say what changes may take place in his condition, he can be said to be in no immediate danger."

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Senator Eugene Hale, who is the closest friend Mr. Blaine has in Congress, expressed to Tirk Sun correspondent to-night the gravest fears as to Mr. Blaine's recovery. Said he:

"I realize that Mr. Blaine is alarmingly ill, but I consider it cruel to torment the members of his family by such a sensational proceeding as getting out an extra paper on Sunday evening and shouting it under the very window of the siek man. It is known to all men who read the papers that Mr. Blaine is a very sick man. and when the doctors resort to issuing bulletins they are, of course, the forerunners of death. I can understand why the people may feel a deep interest in Mr. Blaine's condition, but it seems to me unjust to attempt to anticipate Providence while the family of the sick man are endeavoring to console themselves with the hope that the end is not near at hand."

selves with the hope that the end is not near at hand."

The Senator said he was not prepared to say anything about the exact nature of Mr. Blaine's dangerous lilness, as he is content to leave that matter to the attending physician. Shortly after 11 P. M. a closed carriage was driven rapidly to the front of the Blaine mansion, from which slighted Miss Hattle Blaine. Mrs. Damrosch, Miss Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton), and Mr. Damrosch.

The ladies were closely veiled and ran through the crowd of correspondents and others gathered in front of the house into the mansion, followed by Mr. James G. Blaine, Jr., who had just returned from a few minutes' walk. Mr. Blaine, in response to an inquiry, said his father was about the same.

TO BE COUNTESS OF CRAVEN.

The Bradley Martins Announce the Engage ment of Their Only Daughter. Several cable despatches were received in

his city on Saturday by relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin announcing he engagement of their only daughter, Cornella, to the young Earl of Craven. Miss Martin is not yet eighteen and has never gone The Martins live, when in New York, at 22

West Twentieth street, but for the last ten years they have spent little of their time in this country. For about three months during the winter they occupy their house here and entertain lavishly. In the autumn they live in Scotland on a shooting estate, isalmacaan, and pass the season regularly in London. William George Robert, Earl of Crayen, was born in 1868, and comes of an old Yorkshire family. Three country estates and a London house are owned by the family, it was said yesterday by a relative of the Martins that the news of the engagement was unexpected. The Earl of Crayen had been an intimate friend of the Martins for some time, but in recent correspondence Mrs. Martin had not intimated any prospect of an engagement. The Martins are expected to arrive in New York next month for their usual winter visit.

This alliance will bring the Martin family into relation with a more desirable class of forfilsh society than did the marriage of their elicestson, sherman Martin. Two years ago this young man married a concert hail faverite, and it is said that she is known still in her set as Mrs. Sherman Martin, although the couple separated promptly after the marriage. years they have spent little of their time in

First Patient in Yale's Infirmary. NEW HAVEN, Dec. 18.-Emory Hawes, a mem-

ber of the freshman class in Yale was taken to the Yale Infirmary this afternoon, critically ill with rhoumatism. He is a son of ex-Judge Hawes of New York city, and is the first patient to be treated at the new infirmary.

DR. M'GLYNN ON SATOLLI

THE POPE'S DELEGATE A BEARER OF COMFORT TO CATHOLICS.

Priests Will No Longer Turn Away from Their Confessionals Parents Who Send Their Children to Public Schools-Satolli's Address a Rebuke to Men Who Had "Excellent Intentions but Narrow Minds."

"Archbishop Satolli and the School Question" was the subject of Dr. McGlynn's address to the Anti-Poverty people in Cooper Union Hall last night. In view of the new phase which Dr. McGlynn's relation to the Church has assumed, it had been expected that there would be a larger attendance than usual at this lecture. But the hall was hardly more than half filled, and there were but few new faces in the audience.
Dr. McGlynn arrived fifteen minutes lats.

After the Anti-Poverty choir had sung he appeared upon the platform and was cheered. A bunch of big red roses was handed to him-He nodded to the choir to sing again to put a stop to the effusive applause, and when both music and cheering had stopped he arose to speak. He first announced that the subject of his speech for next Sunday night would be 'The Significance of Christmas." He then began reading what he called a synopsis of his lecture for the evening. This synopsis consained in a brief form the substance of the lecture, and when he had finished it he went over the statements and enlarged upon them.

"I am glad to-night," he read, "to speak words of praise and congratulation for the address made by Archbishop Satolli, in the name of the Pope, to the Archbishops of the United States which has been published, and of the original Latin, of which I now hold in my hand a copy. This address and the presence of Archbishop Satolli here as a delegate of the Pope mark the beginning of a new and important epoch for the Catholic Church in the

"I sincerely rejoice over what has happened. and still more over what is portending. I rejoice because of my love for the Catholic re ligion, my sympathy for the best interests, spiritual and temporal, of my fellow Catholies, and, by no means least of all, because of my love for the best interests of my country.

The utterances and the action of the Pope through Archbishop Satolli have already given great comfort to the consciences and to the hearts of not a few Catholics, and are well adapted to fill us with hones of great and good things still to come. No one not very dull or blind to what has been going on over a large part of our country can be unaware that Catholic consciences have very frequently been perplexed and burdened; great discords have been excited and great injury done, mostly to the Church, and in some measure to the State, by the agitation of what has been called the school question; and again, in some of the practical efforts to solve the question, not only have Catholic consciences been sorely tried, butno small matter—the pecuniary resources of the Catholic people have been largely drained, and burdens have been imposed upon clergy and people that not a few felt to be almost intelerable.

"Act merely the hope of relief, but actual or blind to what has been going on over a large not merely the hope of relief, but actual

"Not merely the hope of relief, but actual and prompt relief has air-ady come to the consciences and hearts of hundreds of thousands of Catholics, and a serious reproach to the particism of American Catholics has been discredited by so authoritative utterances, showing that the Catholic religion does not require American citizens to antagonize and to denounce, but rather permits and encourages them to co-operate with American institutions.

to denounce, but rather permits and encourages them to co-operate with American institutions.

"How refreshing it is to hear from Archibishop Satoill, in the name of the Pope, the foreible reminder that it is "strictly forbidden to any lishop or priest either actually to repel or to threaten to ropel from the sacraments, as if they were unworthy, any parents who may choose to send their children to the public scheois."

"Again, how many false notions and misapprehensions are swept away by the authoritative statement that the Catholic Church, and the Holy See in particular, do not condemn or neglect, but positively desire to have public schools in every country, suitable to the civil condition of the people, for the cuitivation of letters, arts, and natural sciences, and desire to contribute thereto their benevolent cooperation, while safeguarding the one essential point, that there shall be nothing in the system contrary to the truth of the Christian religion and to morality.

"Again, Catholic priests and people may well find a great cemfort in the prudent admonition of the Pope through Archishop Satoili to the Bishops that they should take heel

religion and to morality.

"Again. Catholic priests and people may well find a great comfort in the prudent admontion of the Pope through Arcubishop Satolii to the Bishops that they should take heel before imposing upon clergy and people the great burden of creeting and maintaining a parochial school, to consider well whether under the circumstances such school may be kept up to the standard of education which the people have a right to demand, not inferior to that given in the public schools, and also to consider the dinancial ability of the people to bear such burden, and whether there be not other things more urgently needed for their spiritual welfare and the honor of the Church.

"Last of all, while not strictly and immediately pertinent to the school question, we catholics may surely be permitted to congratulate ourselves upon the desire manifested by the Pope to have in this country an apostolic delegate to settle promptly, economically, and effectually, cases that are not infrequently arising, and in which an appeal or a journey to Rome is so slow, so difficult, so costly, and frequently from the necessity of the case unsatisfactory, that, if the case could be settled by the Pope's nuthority but near to the place where it has arisen, it would be desirable beyond all measure.

"We can readily see how a resident delegate apostolic might be of great help to clergy and people even in a very practical phase of the school question, namely, by the authoritative decision of the question in particular cases, whether clergy and people may not, even when ordered by a Bishop to get up a parochial school, be excused from taking on themselves so heavy a burden, if they make it clear that they are abundantly able and willing to safeguard the religious and moral training of the children by the use of the obvious and nate less turdensone means suggested in his address by Archbishop Katolii."

During this reading the audience applauded frequently and heastity. But when it was ended and Dr. MeGlynn had begun to grow obstr

that men, even in the name of sweet religion, antagonized institutions so deartot their fellow men.

"We Americans thought we knew it all, and now Archhishop Satolli, that good man comes from Hometo teach us something. Time and time again priests have driven men and women out of the confessional because they insisted on sending their children to the public schools. No one will dare to tell me that that is not true. I know whereof I speak. I heard it in the confessional myself from people who had been driven away from other confessionals. They know where to come for sympathy.

"I have tried to be a peacemaker rather than an exciter of strife: I have tried to flad good in secular institutions rather than exil. The people of this country believe in liberty. They have no desire to oppress (atholics either through their schools or any other nuture function. By attempting to embrace too much a man or an organization may accomplish too little. I was confronted by the school question at the outset of my ministry, I was told that I must build a parochial school. The clergy at that time seemed to feel that America had no religion except such as was brought over by foreigners. They looked upon it as a misfortune that a man should be born an American.

"I don't like the puerility of the phrase, 'I

can.

'don't like the puerility of the phrase, 'I

told you so,' and yet the address of Archbishop
Satolli bears me out in the course I took. This
address is a rebuke to those who, in their zeal
for parochial schools, exceeded the commands
of Christ. The men of whom I speak had
excellent intentions, but they had narrow
minds. minds.
"Education is properly a function of the State. It must be so for the State's own pres-

Go to O'Neill's 6th av., 20th to 21st st., for holiday

ervation. The State must fit its citizens for civic, municipal, business, and political life. The Church must teach spiritual dogma and look after the erring. Did Christ command us to observe arithmetic, geography, and botany?"

After a review the Farthault system, in which the mention of Archbishop Ireland's name evoked loud applause, Dr. McGlynn sald:

name evoked loud applause, Dr. McGlynn said:

"Archbishop Satolli says that it is no part of true religion to deny the right of the State to establish its own system of education. The church really desires State public schools. The former denuciation of public schools. The former denuciation of public schools by Catholic prolates was indecent.

"Some of them went so far as to say that children would be better off as savages than pupils in the schools. What, then, was the efficiency of their Church? How much religion would the children get in the streets? If Archbishop Satolli's views were to be put into effect to-day they would sweep away nearly all the parochial schools in the country.

"And now, having said ebough about Satolli and the school question. I shall just refer to the fact that Archbishap Satolli atthat same meeting stated very positively that it was the earnest desire of the Pope, based upon his maturer judgment, to have a permanent representative here who would settle all success.

"Archbishop Satolli has been appointed, at

resentative nere who would settle all such cases.

"Archbishop Satolli has been appointed, at least temperarily, to be apostolic delegate to this country. He will make his home in the Catholic University at Washington. There will be an ecclesiastical court, consisting of himself and two learned clergymen of his choice, and the decision of this court will be final."

PROTESTANTISM A FAILURE.

New York City, the Rev. Mr. Peters Says, is the Proper Field for Mission Work, The Rev. Madison C. Peters preached in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church yesterday morning on "Why is Protestantism a Failure York City?" In the course of the sermon he said:

"In 1800 the Catholic population in the United States was 100,000. In 1800 it was 8,277,030. A fair estimate of the Catholic population of New York city is 750,000. A third of this number represents the Protestant churchgoing population of the city. In 1840 we had in this city one evangelical Protestant church to every 2,071 of the population; in 1850, one to every 2,442; in 1860, one to 2,777; in 1870, one to 2,480; in 1880, one to 3,048; and in 1800, one to 3,544, or if we take the police census, one to 4,000. In comparison with the growth of the population, the Presbyterian Church has lost 17 per cent, in this city in twenty years, The Methodist Church in this city in nineteen vents increased only 26% per cent, and during the same time the population increased 80 per cent. The Dutch Reformed Church sustained a loss of 10 per cent., relative to the population. There is not a Protestant church in this city that has grown at all in proportion

to the growth of the population.
"The Christian forces at work below Fourteenth street are not so large as they were twenty years ago, and although during that time 200,009 people have moved in below Fourteenth street, twenty churches have

time 200,000 people have moved in below Fourteenth street, twenty churches have moved out. One Jowish synagogue and two Catholic churches have been added, so that, counting churches of every kind, there are seventeen less than there were twenty years ago. Our pulpits ring with frequent appeals for money to establish missions in the destitute West. The population in the city of New York exceeds that of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Oregon, Nevada, Colorado, and Wyoming. The Presbyterians and Congregationalists have only eighty-five pastors at work in this city, while in the States mentioned the two denominations have 540 pastors and workers.

The greatest mission field in America is in New York city, and not in the far regions. In the Fourth and Seventh wards of this city there are 47,000 people and seven Protestant churches and "speis. In the Tenth ward there are 47,000, souls and two churches and one chapel. The Twentieth ward increased 75 per cent in population in ten years, and its churches decreased 31 per cent. The drift of our Protestant churches is always toward the more fashionable parts of the city. The magnificent churches is always toward the more fashionable parts of the city. The magnificent churches is always toward the more fashionable parts of the city. The magnificent churches of the sail of dwn-town churches, where hundreds of thousands of dollars were often realized for the ground, and churches left behind chapels for the poor on back streets. The Protestant Church deserves to fail, so long as, in deflance of the Christ spirit, it builds fine churches for the few and pauperizes the poor by building plain chapels for them. God's house should be built for all alike.

"The churches must follow the reople' is

alike. "The churches must follow the people' is "The churches must follow the people' is the cry. Who are the people? The up-town rich and fashionables, where the churches all seem anxious to crowd and hinder each other's growth by ruthous rivalry? Only a few days given up." ago the New York Presbytery advised the down-town congregations to dissolve their organizations and sell their churches, so that organizations and sell their churches, so that the money might be used in removing the indettedness of fashionable up-town churches. We have systematically robbed the down-town peor by selling their churches to get money to build churches for the rich few.

The Catholic Church never surrenders and id field; none of her churches is ever turned into stables, &c. The people must build their own churches. To what, then, is the Catholic Church indebted for its triumphant march? To the monstrosity of our frequent moving days, the indifference of Protestants, and the enthusiasm of Catholics, It is because the Catholics are thoroughly devoted and in earnest, and are prepared to make sacrifices and to suffer in order to support what they believe to be true."

"NO MEAN CITY." Dr. Potter Defends New York Against the Standers of the Phurisce.

The Rev. D. C. Potter of the Baptist Tabernacle preached the first of a series of sermons on "The Better New York: Its People" hotore large congregation yesterday morning. Dr. Potter is very much against the Parkhurst method of converting the sinful, and does not believe in the violent abuse which has been showered on the city since Dr. Parkhurst's crusade. He said in part:
"The crafty Absalom, seeking to stir a revo-

lution, appealed to every man's pride, as he approached the Jerusalem gate, by the saluta. ion, 'From what city art thou?' Nothing stands out sharper in the race story than civic pride. Paul boasted of birth in 'no mean city.' In these good times they come to us from every out-of-the-way corner of the continent, from Canada to Charleston, but they know this town on their arrival better than those we have prought up. In the Hebrew Epistle the apostle allures the heart and imagination apostle allures the heart and imagination with the figure that God has 'prepared for them a city.' The next life is a city life. The final home is with the people, God loves the people. The people are the city.'

"For a long time now, the people's car has been deafened by the loud shouts of those whose only voice has been of censure. They have rotterated galling accusations against New York. Nothing has escaped them. Our government, officers, institutions, buildings, streets, sanitation, are bad, Our press is subsidized: our citizons sell the franchise like the sale of sheep; Justice has her price; our courts are shambles; our juries can be 'lixed.' The one bright, glittering thing is corruption. The only upright are the Jeremiahs. They stand out like the Pharisee near the altar. They alone are holy. They alone break no laws, make no blunders. They are blind to progress. They make no favorable comparisons because they know nothing of the past. They are too new. Their present is darkness. They are too new. Their present is darkness. They are too future. But the God who has kept us through the fogs and the unfoldings of our city life holds us still. All the time the sun sails high in the heavens. The city swings on in power, influence, parity. It is time to stay this torrent of abuse. Time to throw up the blinds and let in the sunlight. New York is glorious. She not only compares with the lesser cities, she outranks them. This is the pattern, bad as it is, and none yet have reached it.

"There is no ground for the union of the diverse elements in our civic life except in the Church of Christ. If the Church shall not bring the people, all the people whom God made and God loves, together, they will never unita. Church of the living tiod, in this great empire city, your opportunity is in prudent efforts for eliminating crime by changing the conditions that make crime possible. I had almost said necessary. He possible, in his decenting the people. with the figure that God has 'prepared for

President or Clerk. It matters not whether you are President of the United States or of a large corporation, or a clerk at \$3 a week, you use pens, and a good reliable fountain pen, such as Caw's "Dash-away," is what you want. The best made costs only \$2.50; larger sizes up to \$10. Caw's Ink & Pen Co. 104 Broadway, near Well st.—idu. HOW THE PEACE IS REGARDED

A PARTISAN OF FATHER CORRIGAN TALKS OF HIS " VICTORY."

Priends of the Hoboken Priest Declare it is a Triumph For the Whole Priest-hood-Bishop vigger's Adherents Say He Achieved "Peace with Honor."

The news of the peace between Bishop Wigter and Father Corrigan was a surprise to everybedy except the ecclesiastics most concerned and the two peacemakers, Dean Flynt and Father Cody, who conducted the negotiations. Even persons near to Bishop Wigger who knew of the negotiations for a settlement did not know of the terms of the peace until they read of the letters containing Father Corrigan's guarded apology and its accept-

ance by Bishop Wigger.

The news was received by the friends of both sides in accordance with their partisan sympathies. The friends of Bishop Wigger considered that he had achieved a victory forcing a priest who had defied him so long to lay down his arms on any terms. The friends of Father Corrigan thought that he had won not only a personal victory, but a substantia triumph for the entire priesthood. No priest helding either opinion was willing to be quoted, and the two who voice the sentiments

helding either opinion was willing to be quoted, and the two who voice the sentiments of their respective sides furnished their views for publication on condition that their names should not be used.

The priest who represented Bishop Wigger said that his ecclesiastical superior had good cause to congratulate himself on the outcome of Denn Flynn's and Father Cody's efforts. By accepting father Corrigan's apology he had prevented a long and tedious trial, which would necessarily cause scandal and dissension in the Church. To avoid this last was the chief motive which had actuated him. It was to preserve the peace of the Church that he made peace with Father Corrigan. It was peace with honor that he had made. He had yielded nothing of his rights as lishop. What concessions he had made for the sake of peace he had made as the master of the situation.

Father Corrigan's letter was pronounced to be an apology that satisfied every requirement of the situation, and one that Bishop Wigger's representative saw the situation in a rosy light.

The priest who spoke for Father Corrigan's friends believed that the honors of war rested with the pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, but used guarded language in referring to the victory. He was emphate in declaring that Father Corrigan had won a victory for the entire priesthood. He had fought for a principle that concerned all, and had won. The principle was that no Bishop had really a right to suspend a priest without trial as Bishop Wigger suspended Father Corrigan had won a vietory for the entire priesthood. He had fought for a principle that concerned all, and had won a nine years ago, and as Archbishop Corrigan has suspended Father Origan had established a presedent which would be for the advantage of priests in other dioceses. The termination of the controversy was a cause for rejoicing for all the priests in the country.

Beyond saying

said.
"The newspapers should have headed their articles this morning with these lines:
""FATRER CORRIGAN'S GREAT THUMPH."
"BISHOP WIGGER'S UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER'S DEED TO SHOULD SURRENDER SURREN

"THE BRAVE PRIEST'S BATTLE FOR GOD AND COUNTRY CROWNED WITH SUCCESS."
"CAHENSLYISM DEAD IN NEW JEINEY AND PATHER CORRIGAS READS THE BURIAL SERVICE OVER IT.

"When the Bishop saw that Father Corrigan had found an unphissed index."

"When the Bishop saw that Father Corrigan had found an unbiased judge." he continued. "he knew the case would go against him, and he made propositions for a settlement on four different bases. Father Corrigan rejected three, but finally accepted the fourth, for when a priest gets the better of a Bishop the Church expects him to act magnanimously.

"Father Corrigan's letter was not an apology. The Bishop withdrew every one of the twelve charges against the priest, and his letter accepting the so-called apology was delivered before Father Corrigan signed the apology. The Bishop made all the advances, and all Father Corrigan did was to meet them on his own terms."

Father Corrigan's partisan went on to quote the priest as saving: "The peacemakers wanted me to go into retreat. I told them I would go if Bishop Wigger did! When a Bishop gets into a squabble with a priest he always gets him to go into retreat so as to show the public that he has been knocked down. I won't go now, but I will go next summer, when the other priests do."

In conclusion Father Corrigan's partisan said:

"It is the first time arbitrators have been appointed in a Catholic trial in the United States, and it is the first time a Bishop has given up."

IS IT TO BE MONSIGNOR DUCEY?

A Former Appointment that Was Nullified. St. Leo's Pastor Says, by Intrigue.

It has been reported recently that the Rev. Father Ducey of St. Leo's Church is about to be appointed Monsignor for the second time. To a SUN reporter who called upon him at his residence. 18 East Twenty-ninth street vesterday afternoon, Father Ducey said: "Everybody knows that I was made a Mon-

"Everybody knows that I was made a Monsignor without any seeking on my part. When I was informed of the fact by one of the Archbishops of America. I requested him to refuse the granting of it, as I had never desired to receive it. He informed me it was too late, for the whole matter had been decided before he left Rome, and Cardinal Jacobini had informed him of the fact. The announcement was made in the Herald, I believe, in February, 1884, and I received two official communications addressed to me with this title. Then followed talk of its suppression, and as I nover sought or dreamt of the title I never made any effort to expose the intrugues that prevented the reception of the official documents. Bishops and priests spoke to me of the wrong and insults sought to be put upon me, and said they would not have borne the slight with such composure. I answered that I was not at all troubled by the intrigue. I was not disappointed for I had never, directly or indirectly, sought the appointment. I was a priest according to the order of Melchizedek, and that was an honor that no accidental title could increase. I thank the Holy Father and the Propaganda for the honor they confer upon me, and I regret that men were found small enough to attempt to dishonor the Holy See and do injustice to an humble priest."

"Are the reports true that you have, or expect to have, the title of Monsignor reconferred upon you? asked the reporter.

"I must decline to make any statement about myself," replied Father Ducey. "It is my rule to let other people do the talking about me. They have been doing so for the past twenty-five years."

"And Dr. McGiynn?"

"Pardon me, but I cannot enter into that matter. While I have known for some time that the Papal legate would reopen the Medison case, and that he had power to settle the matter, I cannot make any statement in regard to it." signor without any seeking on my part.

the matter, I cannot make any statement in regard to it."

"I- there truth in the reports about your interviews with Mr. Blaine, either in regard to himself or his son?"

"I am a priest," said Father Ducey. "and all conferences I holdas sacred. I appreciate the fact that the public are interested in the matter, but you will pardon me if I again rofuse to make any statement whatever."

Father Ducey also refused to discuss the rumor that Father Burtsell is to receive the title of Monsignor. RELIGION AND THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Dr. Tyler Thinks the Cutholic

Church is Growing More Liberal. The Rev. B. B. Tyler preached last night in

the Church of the Disciples of Christ, Fifty-sixth street, near Eighth avenue, on "The sixth street, near Eighth avenue, on "The Roman Catholic Church and the School Question." Dr. Tyler said he would tell his hearers first how not to treat the Roman Catholic Church. He took as his text a despatch from Roston in last Tuesday's Sun, which told of the wholesale denunciation of the Catholic Church by Prof. Townsend of Boston University in an address. Dr. Tyler held Prof. Townsend up to ridicule for declaring that the great metropolitan dailles were controlled by Jesuitical influence and for similar talk.

The preacher said that the Catholic Church showed a tendency now to be more liberal toward the public schoolsystem. The Church in this country, he said, was divided into two great camps, one the reactionary party supporting Cahenslyism, and the other standing for an American (atholic Church, in whose ranks were such men as Cardinal Gibbons. Archbishop Ireland, and Father Corrigan. Archbishop Satolli was clearly throwing the weight of his influence with the liberal party, which Dr. Tyler was confident would win in the ond.

Bisque ware at low prices at O'Neill's, 6th av., 20th to 21st st. -- 4dt.

DE LESSEPS'S FEEBLE CONDITION. He Becomes Delletons When He Attempt

Paris, Dec. 18.-Ferdinand de Lesseps's chateau Lachenaye will be sold on Jan. 10 in order to establish the usufruct of the estate which will accrue to his wife after his death. Despite the fact that he was confined to his bed. De Lesseps was summoned to appear be-fore the examining magistrate. He asked that the Cross of the Legion of Honor be placed on his breast, and, when this had been done, he rose to have the attendants dress him Almost immediately he sank back on the bed and became delirious. Since then he has thought that the serving of the summons was

only a dream. He is very feeble, both mentally and physically. There is a strong sentiment among certain financiers, headed by Albert Christophie, Gov-ernor of the Credit Foncier, that the Govern-

ment should make another attempt to float the canal enterprise. It is said that more than 500,000 sharehold-

ers are ready to make a last strong effort to save the money they have already placed in the undertaking. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News

says that nothing can be charged rightfully against either Deputy Soubeyran or Deputy Cassagnac, who have been mentioned as im plicated in the Panama scandal.

Charles de Lesseps's diary, says the corre spondent, is a faithful and honest record of his daily transactions and of his hopes and fears for the enterprise. Even after he himself had lost faith in the

undertaking he worked on in deference to his belief in his father's genius. The diary also contains references to the neans employed by the great railways in 1883 to get their monopolies renewed for

thirty-five years. In this, as well as in several other scandals, the diary says, Royalist votes were on the side of corruption and helped it decisively to its end. It is a fact, says the correspondent, that M. advent to power was due to a pact with the lloyalists. Consternation pervades a number of smart society people whose names will be published as receiving bribes.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.-President Carnot, says a despatch from St. Petersburg, has informed the Ccar that he will remain at his post under any circumstances to save France from internal disturbance.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Paris correspondent

of the Tours, referring to the arrest of Panama Canal directors, says: "A sentiment of pity prevails that so violent a blow has been struck at them, especially at M. De Lesseps, whose name should have shielded him from such a

at them, especially at M. Pe Lesseps, whose name should have shielded him from such a misfortune.

The political character of the arrests is beyond question—indicating the direct struggle for supremacy between the Government and the investigating committee.

Two things on strike the investigating committee.

"Two things now strike everybody: First, that no legal emetment warrants the arrest and solitary confinement of these men, and, second, that improper rigor is shown by subjecting them to the degrading treatment that is applied to ordinary criminals.

"The Government, like a hunted stag, leaps over one obstacle without considering what

over one obstacle without considering what lies on the other side. Those who loosed the torrent of accusations will have to explate the mischief done when France recovers herself."

WOKE UP AND SHOT HIM.

Ben Lickolo Winds Up a Little Beer Party in Brooklyn by Committing Murder. One Mescone of 156 Twenty-first street. South Brooklyn, took his wife and two daugh-

ters yesterday afternoon to visit his son-inlaw. Joseph White, who keeps a barber shop at 680 Sixth avenue. They spent the afternoon and evening in drinking. Ben Lickolo, 32 years old, an apprentice of

White's, was a member of the party. Lickolo lives in a little room back of the barber shop. Lickolo got very drunk and went to sleep in one of the barber's chairs. Some time after midnight Moscono sent his twelve-year-old daughter Katie to awake Lickolo. Katie shook him, but Lickolo paid no attention to him.

Then Moscono himself came into the shop. He grabbed Lickolo by the arm nd shook cause he had been disturbed. He tried to see,"

See,"

Green gays sink back into the chair, but Moscono gave

him another shake and said:
"Come, wake up. You've slept enough."
Lickolo whipped a revolver out of his pocket
and shot Moscono dead. The bullet passed
through his left breast. Moscono's wife and
three daughters were in the room at the time.
Lickolo put a fresh cartridge in the empty
chamber of his revolver and dropped it on the
floor. Then he sprang out of the chair, rushed
through the door, and ran down Sixth avenue.
Policeman Mefarlane heard the cries from
the barber shop, and chased Lickolo down
Sixth avenue to Twentieth street, where he
arrested him.

Sixth avenue to Twentieth street, where he arrested him.
Lickolo said that he had no revolver, and that he had run out of the shop when he heard the shot. He didn't know who had fired it, he said.
Policeman McFarlane took his prisoner back to the barber shop, and Moscono's wife and daughter accused him of murder. Lickolo was locked up in the Eighth predict station house on Fifth avenue.
Mrs. Moscono, Mrs. White, and Katie Moscono was 52 years old and a shoemaker by trade. Lickolo has a wife and several children.

NOT PIERRE LORILLARD, JR.

The Man Who Had an Alterention With

The "Mr. Lorillard" who was struck with whip by Cabby Lyons in front of the Holland House on Friday night remains unidentified. Mr. Pierre Lorillard. Jr., says positively that he was not the victim of the assault. At his nome in Tuxedo last night Mr. Lorillard said

to a reporter of THE SUN: "I felt very angry this morning when I read the article. Naturally I was rather cut up about it. I dined with friends on Madison square north on Friday night at 8 o'clock, and went home directly after dinner. As a matter of fact. I did not know where the Holland House was until some one told the Holland House was until some one told me this morning. If at the Holland House they said it was a Mr. Lorillard, it is some other family than mine. Louis Lorillard is in Newport and my father in the South. The only other member of the family is the lityeardid son of Jacob Lorillard. This use of our name is frequent. I was annoyed by it in Philadelphia not ten days ago."

At the Holland House last night no further light could be got upon the matter.

STABBED IN A PLAS

The Stage Villain Badly Murt by an Amsteur Actress. ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 18.-Hampshire is con-

siderably excited over the unintentional stabding of a young man there on Friday evening. Hampshire has an amateur dramatic club and on that occasion they presented the play 'After Ten Years." Miss Rosa Schultz, a school teacher, was cast as the heroine and school teacher, was cast as the heroine and stabs the villain to the heart. Miss schultz was provided with a real dagger, which it was customary to encase in a tin sheath, but this time the sheath was forgotten and the young lady, carried away with her part, plunged the dagger into the manistrenst. The scene was very realistic, but the young man did not rise the curtain fell and an investigation proved when that he was seriously wounded.

The dagger entered between the second and third ribs and narrowly escaped the heart. Miss Schultz fainted, as did several other women and the wildest confusion prevailed. Jones, before the act, told Miss Schultz to strike hard and make the scene as realistic as possible. The wounded man will probably recover.

Georgia's Legislature Adjourns,

ATLANTA. Dec. 18.-The Legislature of leorgia adjourned early this morning, technically at midnight, after a fifty days' session. The main session was devoted largely to appropriation hills, the most notable act being its refusal to accept the Home for Confederate Yeterans.

Ripans Tabules at druggists'. Elpans Tabules cure

PRICE TWO CENTS.

AFTER MILDER EFFORTS TO CLEAR AN UP-TOWY SIDEWALK.

Hands and Faces Burned and Clothes Burned Through Only Suspicions Yet as to Who the Person Was that Emptied the Stuff from Out a Second-floor Window.

ACID THROWN ON THE BOYS

Five persons were burned by acid throwa from the window of a big flat at Lexington avenue and 100th street shortly after noon yesterday. Detective Pestell of Capt. Schmittberger's command worked all the afternoon to gain evidence sufficient to warrant an arrest,

but late last night no arrest had been made. The house is a big apartment house nume bored 1.742, 1.744, and 1.746 Lexington avenue. Charles Krueger keeps a grocery on the corner. His son-in-law owns the house, and Krueger is agent for the property. The adjoining store is occupied by C. E. Klulow. druggist.

For a long time past the children in the neighborhood have made the broad, smooth sidewalk about the house a playground. This has annoyed some of the tenants. love tried to force the boys to select some other playground by throwing water on thom. The lads did not mind this treatment a bit, and continued to play in front of the house. Krueger took more forcible measures and chased them away with a club on several occasions, and at times the druggist Klulow

helped him.
Yesterday a dozen boys gathered on the sidewalk midway between Klutow's drug store and A. Lovy's tailor store at 1,748. William Doran, a 15-year-old resident of 122 Fast 108th atreet, was crossing from the east side to join his comrades. Gancing up at the windows of the second floor, he cried out:

"Look out! Here comes some coffee this time."

Bome one had just poured a dark brown.

the second floor, he cried out:

Look out! Here comes some coffee this time."

Bome one had just poured a dark brown fluid out of the window to deluge the boys. Doran says it came from Grover Krueger's window. Harry Welch aged 14 years, of 157 East; 167th street, looked up. Some of the fluid struck him in the corner of the left eye. More of it neured down over his neck and also drenched his right hand. The young son of Policeman McGinn of 169th street and Fourth avenue was also inquisitive and wanted to see what was being thrown at him this time. He caught some of the fluid on his forehead and on the left side of his nose, while the back of his coat and his neck caught a larger quantity of it.

Sixteen year-old William Harris of 108th street and Lexington avenue and William Murphy, aged 14 years, of 108th street and Lexington avenue and William Hornow, was passing. He was clad in a new overcoat and a new hat. The fluid streamed down the leak of his new coat, and great spots of it spattered down on his hat.

Big reddish-brown spots appeared wherever the stuff fell on the clothing of the boys, and while they were making up their minds that their clothing was spoiled they saw great heles appear in it.

By this time the lads whose clothing had not protected them began to feel the pain of burns by acid. Welch ran home crying and told his father what had happened. The other boys who were hurt followed his example.

Up on the second floor, where the boys and told his father what had happened. The other boys who were hurt followed his example.

Up on the second floor, where the boys and then as cautionsy draw down the shouse with him, visited the drugsist.

"Have you sold any acid to any one to-day?" he asked.

Have you sold any acid to any one to-day?"

Mr. Welch, accompanied by John 1 att, who lives in the house with him, visited the druggist.

"Have you sold any acid to any one to-day?" he asked.

He says that the druggist answered:

"I sold some muriatic acid for plumbers' use to a girl."

"Well, my boy has been burned by acid thrown on him by some one." Welch said, He says the druggist then denied that he had sold any acid at all. Mr. Tutt corroborates Welch's account of the conversation.

From there Welch went to the grocer's house, but found no one at home. Mr. Welch then went to the police station and reported the case. By the advice of the police he took his bey to the Presbyterlan Hospital, where the boy's burns were dressed.

None of the lads was seriously injured. All of them mourn the loss of ruined clothing, and the Welch boy feels particularly bad because the cast belonging to the new suit he wore is spotled.

Watchman Sayage's overcoat is spolled and his undercoat is spotled with the acid which ate its way through his overcoat. The boys who were not hurt say that Kruger's clerk came out of the house shortly after the acid was thrown, and was carrying something under his coat, which he refused to show them. He went into the grocery, they say, and when he came out he displayed a culf.

"There, that is what you were so anxious to see," he said.

Grocer Krueger came out soon afterward and drove the boys away. Then he and his wife locked up the house and went away.

To a reporter Druggist Klulow said there was no use trying to see Grocer Krueger, because he had gone away to avoid reporters. The druggist added that he had his suspicious as to who had thrown the neid. He said there was no use trying to see Grocer Krueger, because he had gone away to avoid reporters. The druggist added that he had his suspicious as to who had thrown the neid. He said there were some cranky people in the house who did net like the boys over well.

"The person gets pretty hadly excited at times," he said. The person he suspected was a man. He senied having sold any acid w

Julia Hall Was Hidden in a Carriage in

Her Father's Barn, NORWALE, Conn., Dec. 18. - Banker Russell B. Hall's daughter, who disappeared in New Cannan recently and who returned two days taten has been suffering with nervous pros-tration since Monday, but is better and will recover. Her mind is also clearer than it has been for weeks past. She is quite rational, but could not remember just where she had been. She know she had hidden in abarn. Investigation has convinced her parents that their daughter was secreted all the while in an old carriage in the barn.

Eight Below Zero in Vermont. " BARRE, Dec. 18.—This is the coldest day of the season so far. The mercury registers 8

below zero. The Weather. The storm which was on the Virginia coast passed to the northeast and disappeared, drawing decidedly colder weather down over Canada and the lake re-gions. At Recalific it was 10° below zero and 2° below

at Quebec and Northfield, Vt.

A storm of sight intensity moved over the North-west States into the lake regions yesterday, causing snow in the morning in Mousana, the Dakotas and Minnesota and snow at night in Wisconsin and Illi Bois, and thence eastward over the lakes.

Light snow flurries may be expected to-day in the
New England and middle Atlantic States, although the

weather will be generally fair. It was fair yesterday n all the Southern States and a ong the Atlant Much colder weather is again setting in over the Northwest States.
It was fair in this city yeaterday. The highest official temperature was 40°, lowest 80°; humidity averaged 69 per cent; wind southwest, average velocity eight

plies an hour. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tue Son building recorded the temperature yesterday as follows: | 1894 | 1895 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 | 1896 |

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR MONDAY.
For Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, fair, but with increasing cloudiness and threatening weather in the afternoon; southwest winds; warmer For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by rain in

winds; rising temperature. For motern New York, sugarn Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, generally fair, except local rains in northern New York; southwest winds; eligibly warmer to eastern New For the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginta, fair, southwest winds; rising tempera-

western portions late in the afternoon; southwest

For West Virginia. Ohio, western Pennsylvania, and western New York, fair, except local snows in the lake regions; soutwesterly shifting to northwesterly winder

colder in northwest portions of Ohio.

Go West via New York Central, the Hudson River Mohawk Valley, and Niegara Falls.—Adm.